

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1886.

GARFIELD UNIVERSITY.

The Address of H. W. Everest, L. L. D.

The Chancellor-Elect of the Monumental University Prophesies of Its Future.

The beginnings of all great enterprises are full of interest. Who or what was in the beginning as the cause of all things else. How began life on our globe, and what was the origin of man? These are questions concerning beginnings and are among the great problems of science. The breaking of ground for a trans-continental railway, or an inter-oceanic canal attracts the attention of the civilized world. When we think of the crusades which for two centuries marshalled the armies of Europe and hurled them like mighty waves upon the shores of the Orient, we would like to know more about the beginnings of this wonderful movement; more about Peter the Hermit and the secret of his power. When we read of the Jesuits, how they met the Protestant reformation in the shock of a great social battle, how in the lifetime of one man they had planted their missionary stations amid Peruvian mines, amid the marts of the African slave trade, in the islands of the Indian ocean and in the cities of Japan and China; how they had secured the most important chairs in the universities of Europe; had become the confessors of the most powerful monarchs, teachers in the best schools of Christendom and preachers in its principal pulpits; and how through them the Catholic church had forty thousand eyes open upon every cabinet and private family in Europe, and forty thousand arms extended over the necks of both sovereigns and people," then we see the significance of the seemingly feeble beginning when on the summit of Montmarte, one starlit night, Loyola and his five companions took the Pilgrim fathers, the voyage of the Mayflower, the civil compact formed in the these were among the beginnings of our nation; because the Mayflower brought the western soil, which have had such wonderful growth, and which now overshadow and protect fifty millions of people. A similar interest belongs to the beginning of an institution of learning, to the founding of a college or university. Its foundations are not laid deep, and broad and strong without many prayers, many hands and millions of treasure. It has its youth and its maturity of growth, but not, of necessity, the decrepitude of age; for it may perpetually renew its youth and stand forever among the few immortal things that were not made to die. No vandals will again destroy an Alexandrian library; the most sanguinary wars will surely spare the scats of ancient learning. As the centuries shall count their years, as generations of students shall continue to come and go, as libraries shall enlarge, faculties increase in number, and buildings multiply, what interest will gather about the generations of the property of the property

greatly accelerated, when "the plowman should be chance." What myriads of souls in far away times, what myriads now in heathen should overtake the reaper" and "a nation lands and even under the brightest skies of our own country are still in the prison house of superstition and ignorance, are still pressed by the heavy hand of want or the bloody hand of erime into unknown and fully armed, is no longer a still pressed by the heavy hand of want or the bloody hand of erime into unknown and dishonered graves.

for a hundred years, at length shoots up, blossoms and bears fruit in a few days; so show their full meaning in the rapid development of the present. Examples of this fact crowd upon us from every side: the new states wheeling into line and the new stars in our national sky; continents and empires peopled and civilized in a single consumated. France republicanized and

small in endowment, in students, in departments of study, and how many scores them. But in these days a single decade will accomplish more than a century then. State universities have no infancy, they are strong and complete from the first. Cornell is not old, yet it has five millions of endowment, seventy professors, thousands of students and magnificent appointments. John Hopkin's university is younger, but equally vigorous and more renowned. They would fail me to tell of what the last ten years have done. If Garfield Livi. ten years have done. If Garfield Uni-States one, versity shall be wisely planned and children, amply endowed; if it shall rise like an exthe triple vow of poverty, chastity and obe-dience to the papal throne. Why do we dience to the papal throne. Why do we dience to the papal throne. Why do we tude of eager students; if it shall give promise, study with such deep interest the history of its of permanence and great usefulness; if, art, science, religion, education, study with such deep interest the history of its deall screen worthy of the name. Not only the permanence but the grandeur in short, it shall prove worthy of the name flower, the civil compact formed in the cabin of that storm-beaten ship, and the and what will be done in a hundred more. landing on Plymouth Rock? It is because Surely, standing in the light of recent educational history, feeling the strong im-pulses of modern life, and having around us a country unsurpassed in present wealth seeds which struck such deep root in this and future promise, we ought not to falter in a work so beneficent and so grand-ought not to falter though it makes such large demands upon our fortunes and our

becomes a settled purpose to establish another college or university, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that we should declare the reasons which impel us to such action. These reasons are of two classes, general and special. The general reasons are such as pertain to all civilized nations and particularly to the people of America-to the people of a new and rising state.

First of all, we cannot resist the strong currents of scientific and religious thought which are bearing all enlightened people into wider and deeper seas of educational herited and cherished sentiment. We are

multiply, what interest will gather about these places of human struggles and triumples. Such, today, are the venerable universities of Europe, and such, in the ages to come, will be the great centers of learning in America. Then will they enquire about the beginning of such grand things, about these times in which we live, and about the men who had such faith in God.

There is a wild difference between the beginnings of ages past and those of today. If the former were retarakable for feedbeness, doubtful progress, long delay, and individual heroism against scofling multitudes, the latter are no less remarkable for the vigor of their inception, the rapidity of their growth and the universal belief which crowns them with immediate success. The time spoken of by the propiet line center when the cycles of growth should be greatly accelerated, when "the phowman should be born in a day." The springing of Miners form the rapidity of which and should be born in a day." The springing of Miners for the accountry are still in the accordance of the control of the common should be born in a day." The springing of Miners form the second structure of the common should be born in a day." The springing of Miners form the control of the control of

The century plant which gathers strength el displaces a hundred spades, one power loom as many weavers. What mean the countless tramps, as thick and pestiferous blossoms and bears fruit in a few days; so as the frogs of Egypt? What mean the la-the long and monotonous ages of the past bor troubles, strikes, lockouts and boycotts? What mean the red flags, symbolizing fire and blood, except that anarchists who flaunt them in the face of the law prefer death by violence to starvation in a hovel? But this must be an abnormal state of things, a tem porary state of things, for God and nature are not at strife. Certainly the world is not generation; the most wonderful cities of ancient times made insignificant by comparison with London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, New York, Chicago and San Francisco; four Pacific railroads and two inter-oceanic canals, German nationality consumeted. France canals, German nationality consumeted. France canals, German nationality while the products and services of the works of one to say that. out of work and never can be. The gen-eral market can never be glutted because human desires can never be satisfied. whole world can not meet the wants of one consumated, France republicanized and American slavery abolished; commerce made world-wide and sequent over the terrors of war; science and art cosmopolitan; and thought as free and diffusive as the lightnings which flash from one end of

everything subject to business, health, wife, time and eternity! halation from the earth, if it shall gather poise long on one leg though made of solid existence is a protest against making relig-We must intensify other elements of power and permanence in short, it shall prove worthy of the name of a nation depends upon the character of it bears, this will only be a repetition of the pends upon the character of its people. As among the nationalities of the people in a people in the people is a people in the people i Asia, physical grandeur and resources may only serve to emphasize the degradation of man. Englishmen are the glory of Engnot with him are scattering abroad. land, and Americans, not merchandis must be the glory of America.

"What constitutes a state?

mound,
Thick wall or meated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets
crowned;
Not bays and broad armed ports;
No: men, high-minded men,
Who know their right, and knowing dare

Still further, it is religious truth which prompts and energies all educational work religious truth concerning man—his immortality, his capability of eternal progress, his value in the sight of heaven. Let these truths be once abolished among men, let man fall to a level with the brute. him rot forever in the grave, let him become as worthless as the worm which feeds

of Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full grown and fully armed, is no longer a neyth; it finds illustration in every enterprise of modern times.

The causes of this rapid development are evident. It results primarily from the character of the people, especially the prople who settle a new country and by the foundations of society. If Europe was sifted to find the seed with which to plant this new world, then the harvest of that sowing was sifted again and again for the planting of the great west. The planting of the great west the planting of the great west.

A third reason is found in the method by which all human progress is achieved. The continents must be clevated. The continents must be lifted up and not merely the mountain peaks. If you would heat and mingle the wince mass of fluid, the fire must be based below and not above. That is, the best educational advantages must be supplied to the many and the lowest and not to the few favorites of fortune only. Besides our advancement depends upon the number of workers. Where we have but one telescope a thousand should nightly sweep the sky; where there is room for this new institution, however large it may become, and the first was no room, the "survival of the fitset" is a law which applies to colleges as well as to other things. Yours is a magnificent state; large, fertile, and never cursed with the blight of slavery. The population is increasing with unexampled rapidity. You are determined to build school houses, not saloons, to spend money to make good citizens and not to punish the near future there will be ten college students where there is but one not unknown.

Second, there is room for this new institution, however large it may become, and the first was no room, the "survival of the fitted up and not merely the mountain peaks. If you would heat and mingle the wince must be supplied to find the seed with the blight of slavery. The population is increasing with unexampled rapidity. You are determined to build school houses, not aloons. It was not the fi sowing was sifted again and again for the planting of the great west.

Those who build states and found the institutes of civilization are the young and enterprising. They come from the advanced schools of the east, they come from the advanced schools of the east, they come from the remarks, one mechanist busy with his models, one historian, one student of social economy, we should have as many armies marshalled under the great captains of science. But this law of progress cannot be utilized unless we have large numbers of educated workers, and hence a large while there are more college graduates to the square mile than in the older counterprise.

their influence. The power of a college varies inversely as the square of its distance from the people. These schools are the result of the partiality of the legislature for some one county in the state. The agricultural college of Indiana gets 50 per cent of its students from its own town and county. The Indiana state university last year obtained one hundred of its two hundred and eighty student from Monroe county, where it is located. To a student free tuition is of little account compared free tuition is of little account compare with the barriers of traveling expenses and

lightnings which flash from one end of heaven into the other. As the snows of winter melt slowly at first, but more and more rapidly as the sun of civilization mounts higher and as the sun of civilization mounts higher, old abuses and oppressions, oll figher, old abuses and oppressions, oll suppositions and antiquated systems flee work of processes, more for science, more for moral culture, and hence example. In the college where our youth for social progress, more for moral culture, and hence with the are trained for the nation and for eternity are trained for the nation and for eternity. We darried was also remarkable for the nation and for eternity are trained for the nation and for eternity. We are thereof, then it will be are trained for the nation and for eternity. We are thereof, then it will be superstitions and antiquated systems flee superstitions and antiquated systems flee away with the night shadows and banish before the thick-coming splendors of this glorious age.

To this law of rapid development great educational institutions are no exception. How feeble and slow of growth were the universities of Europe, though founded by niversities of Europe, though founded by the superstitions and antiquated systems flee superstitions and banish before the flekk-coming splendors of this lalance of power shall never fall into the taught, one founded on divine authority and benevolence, or on a godless evolution and benevolence, or o monarchs and endowded by nations! How small the beginning of Harvard and Yale, small the beginning the waro the American people that every christian home, every christian church, and every christian school description of the control of the cont

merchandise, to the abstraction of number and space to mitted to elect such a course as shall pre plus and minus to x, y, and z. But as a pare him for his chosen work in life. This matter of fact, they are not and cannot be means that the school shall be kept fully matter of fact, they are not and cannot be means that the school shall be kept fully true to this organic principle. Their very abreast of modern educational philosophy ion paramocunt and all pervasive in college life. The college professor is compelled by his very position to teach concerning religfrom the prayer meeting, by his standing aloof from the church. Evermore it will aloof from the church. Evermore it will Again, the school should be on a plan.

Again, the school should be on a plan. are against him, and that those who gather

> Another reason is found in the demand of our churches for an educated ministry educated elders and evangelists. The mi ister of the gospel occupies the highest plane and lays under contribution all intellectual power and all science. The cause which we profess to plead, that of bible Christianity, is worthy of the most scrip tural, the most scientific and the most lit erary advocacy. Our churches are calling for efficient pastors, while the outside fields are white for the harvest and the laborers are few. This demand requires a school of

our own. A final justification of our purpose is found in the fact that we have the resources which such an enterprise requires. As the growth of the state has brought up the value of the school lands and so endowed the common schools, is it not well that the

large and important class of studies they are compelled by their very foundation principles to profess silence, namely, religion in all its relations and in all its bearings on human welfare and destiny. This leads one to say that—

Our fourth special reason is founded on the work depends upon the kind of school it is destined to be. If it is to be a weak-ling; if it is to be a hospital, where students shall be lonely and home-sick and where professors shall starve in respectable indigence; if it is to be kept in the straighting seeker of a moribund curriculum; if it is jacket of a moribund curriculum; if it is to teach little more than hic, hace, hoc, and

of years have been necessary to bring them up where the world will see and admire them. But in these days a single decade will accomplish more than a century then.

Comissian cource, and every consistant school peets as well as on religion, for the utmost its saving power.

Guizot has shown, in his history of civilization, that "the complete sway of a simple will accomplish more than a century then."

Comissian cource, and every consistant school peets as well as on religion, for all science enters into religion to gain strength to deliver the mail. We and all religion into science. They cannot may all other sub-leads. The postman does not need to exert to the utmost its saving power.

Guizot has shown, in his history of civilization, that "the complete sway of a simple will accomplish more than a century then." the traditions handed over to us by the English universities. Harvard, Ann Arbor, John Hopkins and more recently Yale, as well as the great German schools are r modeling their courses in harmony with

the wants of the people by whom and for whom it was established. It must have buildings, libraries, muscums and appara-tus in no meagre supply. It must have pro-fessors of ability, both in respect to learning and teaching power, who love their calling, and whose main endeavor is not to have less work and more salary. It must have more than one dish on its table if it expects many guests. It must admit ween to equal privileges and honors with men, and must open its doors to worthy students of every class and condition.

A school that is partial, that bids for the

aristocracy, that discourages and represses worth because it comes in humble attire, is not fit to remain upon the earth. It is a beneficent fact and law that such schools ommit suicide in a very short time. Again, it must be supplied, as far as pos-

stille, with all the general conditions of suc-growth of this wonderful city of Wichita has been so directed as to make a splendid mortar only, but in endowment; endow-helping the lower; students not split into

in a high degree, the characteristic suggest-ed by its honored name, Garfield university statues to the memory of her illustrious son; let the cities of the nation vie with one another in doing him honor; let the speak to coming statesmen of a Man the monument on the heights of Lake View cometery rise to the sky and for centuries look down on Erie's blue waters expressive of him who.

Same feet the power of another, an ambition consecrated to the noblest ends, an ambition to obtain that greatness which God as well as man can approve.

If the university shall in any degree expressive the consecrated to the noblest ends.

"Rising from high to higher, Became on fortune's crowning slope. The pillar of a people's hope, The center of a world's desire,"

and, what is more, let his portrait and the record of his deeds be in every patriot's home, but let us erect here a monument which shall be expressive not so much of the greatness to which he attained in the world's esteem as of his early struggles, as of the mental and moral training which enabled him to achieve this greatness and to ecome worthy of all these honors.

moral worth are the insignia of honor and not the tinselry of wealth. It must be a place where the sons and daughters of all the people shall be at home. It must furnish the self-reliant student opportunities for self-help—ringing the college bells, sweeping its halls, working at the carpenter's bench, teaching in the lower clases, and doing any honorable labor which shall secure the "sinews of war." It must not be "just the thing" for a student to spend fifteen hundred dollars a year. It must not be a place mainly for rowing and racing as in English universi- GRAVEL ROOFS AND PAVEMENTS ties, nor for rowdyism and ducling as in

German schools,

Again, it must be a place distinguished by christian friendliness. Did you ever grab Garfield's hand? Did you ever know him as a student and teacher. Then you terms. know what I mean-teachers who have hearts as well as brains: who strange student with extended hasds and warm words of welcome; who often en-quire concerning the student's progress and purposes; who are quick to percleve and remove discouragement; and ready in their confidence and approval-students whose rivalry is generous; among whom hazing is impossible unless it should be to drum out of town one who could be guilty of it

beginning of a university endowment, viz. from \$200,000 to \$400,000? The people of this city and of Sedgwick county are seeing that the colleges located here will be as good an investment as farms and railroads. We number, probably, you have none though you pile brick and stone to the sky. It must have a city and county devoted to its interests; a city which will supply a large local patronage, which is tate alone, 600,000 in t e nation, and the state alone, in a high degree, the characteristic suggested by its honored name, Garfield university—Garfield the widow's son, the manly student, the model teacher, the Christian soldier, and the Christian statesman. This name has not been chosen from any mercenary motives, nor because he bequeathed millions of endowment; for he who gives a commentary on one of his noblest utterances when he said in substance, before the Ohio legislature, that there was one man whose approval he had always endeavored to secure, one man with whom he must work and sleep, live and die, and that man was James A. Garfield.

> higher" by making stepping stones of his prostrate fellow men. For those who went before and above him he had not curses but generous congratulations. So, let this genius-moulded marble at Washington be a place where young men and women

> > emplify and illustrate these characteristics though dead he shall yet speak—shall con-tinue to speak from the teacher's desk, and as his death united north and south in a common sorrow, so may the life he lived continue for ages to assist in lifting the whole nation to higher planes of intellectual

> > > KIP & BROADDUS,

That the university may have this significance, it must be a place where mental and AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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First Door South of City Shoe Store on Main St.

A Portion of this Stock is Slightly Damaged by Water and smoke. This will be a Regular Picnic for Everybody in want of

In the square mile than in the older comment. With much people, science precided art, and they make progress, not by men in the certainty of science. To any great unfertiaking of science. To any great unfertiaking of the present we bring the experiences of all the mean and distant. We come with the singlet of the increase of all the mean and distant. We come with the singlet of the enables, the ready of the tradit. We come with the singlet of the enables, and the navelet of the same with the singlet of the enables, and the navelet of the same with the singlet of the enables, the wild of the region, and the ready of the same with the singlet of the same with the s